# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

09-272314

(43)Date of publication of application : 21.10.1997

(51)Int.CI.

B60C 15/06

(21)Application number : 08-086403

(71)Applicant : BRIDGESTONE CORP

(22)Date of filing:

09.04.1996

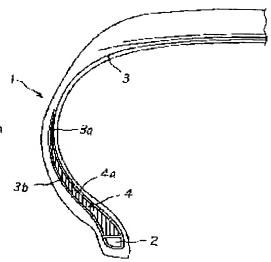
(72)Inventor: KOIDE SEIJI

## (54) PNEUMATIC RADIAL TIRE

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To satisfy both operational stability and vibration comfort by using appropriate rubber of which the elastic modulus of rubber is in a specified range.

SOLUTION: In this tire 1, bead fillers 4 are arranged on the positions directly over bead cores 2 between the main body parts 3a of a carcass ply 3 toroidally extending over between a pair of the bead cores 2, and the fold back parts 3b of the carcass ply 3 wound back around the bead cores 2 from the main body parts 3a. Hereat, special rubber 4a having characteristic of which the elastic modulus of rubber is relatively large in the range of strain 0-2%, and relatively large in the range of strain 5-8%, is arranged in at least one part of the bead filler 4.



## **LEGAL STATUS**

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

# BEST AVAILABLE COPY

\* NOTICES \*

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## **CLAIMS**

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The radial-ply tire containing air which is characterized by providing the following and which arranges special rubber and is characterized by the bird clapper This soma of the carcass ply prolonged in the shape of a toroid ranging over between the bead cores of a couple It sets into the radial-ply tire containing air which comes to arrange a bead filler in the bead core right above position between the cuff sections of the carcass ply rolled back around a bead core from this soma of this, and an elastic modulus is the comparatively large and rubber property of this bead filler comparatively small in the range of 5 - 8% of distortion at the range of 0 - 2% of distortion at least in part.

[Claim 2] The elastic modulus in the range of 0-2% of distortion is 50-70MPa. The elastic modulus in the range and the range which is 5-8% of distortion is 15-25MPa. Radial-ply tire containing air according to claim 1 in the range it is 2 to 5 times whose rate over the elastic modulus in the range of 5-8% of distortion of the elastic modulus in the range which is a range and is 0-2% of distortion of this.

\* NOTICES \*

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the radial-ply tire containing air which reconciled the both sides of oscillating degree-of-comfort nature and driving stability.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As for the radial-ply tire for passenger cars, it is common to arrange the bead filler which consists of hard rubber over near the maximum width position of a tire from the bead core right above position between this soma of the carcass ply prolonged in the shape of a toroid ranging over between the bead cores of a couple and the cuff section of the carcass ply rolled back around a bead core from this soma of this. [0003] By the way, it is useful to raise the hoop-direction rigidity of a tire, in order to raise driving stability generally, and in order to raise oscillating degree-of-comfort nature, it is useful to make radial rigidity of a tire small.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Therefore, although it improves about driving stability when the aforementioned hoop-direction rigidity increases, in using hard rubber for a bead filler, since the aforementioned radial rigidity will also increase, it will get worse about oscillating degree-of-comfort nature, and although it improves about oscillating degree-of-comfort nature in using soft rubber for a bead filler, on the other hand, driving stability will get worse. Therefore, generally, driving stability and oscillating degree-of-comfort nature have the relation which \*\*\*\*\* two times, and it was supposed that it was difficult to reconcile both.

[0005] In order to satisfy the both sides of driving stability and oscillating degree-of-comfort nature, when it inquired wholeheartedly, this invention person acquired the following knowledge and succeeded in satisfying the both sides of driving stability and oscillating degree-of-comfort nature based on this knowledge.

[0006] In the time of load rolling of a tire namely, driving stability The deformation to a tire hoop direction makes it distortion of the portion of a bead filler, and is usually 0 - 2% of range, moreover, oscillating degree-of-comfort nature Tire radial deformation made it distortion of the portion of a bead filler, and found out that it was usually 5 - 8% of range, and based on this knowledge, distortion is 0 - 2% of range, and 5 - 8% of range, and succeeded in

[0007] The purpose of this invention is by using the proper rubber which has the rubber property that attain rationalization of the rubber property of a bead filler, namely, the rate of rubber elasticity becomes comparatively large in the range of 0 - 2% of distortion, and becomes comparatively small in the range of 5 - 8% of distortion at a bead filler to offer the radial-ply tire containing air into which the both sides of driving stability and oscillating degree-of-comfort nature can be satisfied.

[0008]

developing the bead-filler rubber which has a respectively proper elastic modulus.

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, the radial-ply tire containing air of this invention This soma of the carcass ply prolonged in the shape of a toroid ranging over between the bead cores of a couple, It comes to arrange a bead filler in the bead core right above position between the cuff sections of the carcass ply rolled back around a bead core from this soma of this. The special rubber which has the rubber property of this bead filler comparatively large [ at least in part / in the range of 0 - 2% of distortion ] an elastic modulus and comparatively small in the range of 5 - 8% of distortion is arranged.

[0009] In addition, although an elastic modulus is based on the tension test measuring method of JIS K 6254 in principle, test conditions differ the following point. Specifically [ both ], initial stress and initial distortion examined by 0.2mm a part for /and temperature having pulled the 1mm x1mm x20mm test piece under the test condition 0 and whose speed of testing are 25 degrees C, created the stress-strain curve, and decided to ask

for an elastic modulus from the interaction of the tangent drawn on this curve or example, the elastic modulus at the time of 1% of distortion draws a tangent in the position of 1% of distortion of the aforementioned curve, and presupposes that it is asked from the inclination of this tangent. The above is performed from two test pieces and the elastic modulus is made into the average.

[0010] Moreover, the elastic modulus of hard rubber, an equivalent grade, or 80% or more of elastic modulus of hard rubber is usually specifically meant as an elastic modulus being comparatively large, and, specifically, 40% or less of the elastic modulus of the elastic modulus of soft rubber, an equivalent grade, or hard rubber is usually meant as an elastic modulus being comparatively small.

[0011] Furthermore, the elastic modulus in the range of 0-2% of distortion is 50-70MPa. The elastic modulus in the range and the range which is 5-8% of distortion is 15-25MPa. It is more suitable that it is in the range it is 2 to 5 times whose rate over the elastic modulus in the range of 5-8% of distortion of the elastic modulus in the range which is a range and is 0-2% of distortion of this. [0012]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Having the typical crosswise cross section of the radial-ply tire containing air which follows this invention at drawing 1, for one in drawing, as for a bead core and 3, the radial-ply tire containing air and 2 are [ a carcass ply and 4 ] bead fillers. The tire 1 of this drawing arranges a bead filler 4 in the bead core right above position between this soma 3a of the carcass ply 3 prolonged in the shape of a toroid ranging over between the bead cores 2 of a couple, and cuff section 3b of the carcass ply 3 rolled back around the bead core 2 from this soma 3a of this.

[0013] Special rubber 4a which has the rubber property comparatively large [ at least in part / in the range of 0 - 2% of distortion ] the elastic modulus and comparatively small in the range of 5 - 8% of distortion is arranged in this bead filler 4.

[0014] For this special rubber 4a, specifically, the elastic modulus in the range whose elastics modulus in the range of 0-2% of distortion are the range of 50-70MPa and 5-8% of distortion is 15-25MPa. It has a property in the range it is 2 to 5 times whose rate over the elastic modulus in the range of 5-8% of distortion of the elastic modulus in the range which is a range and is 0-2% of distortion of this.

[0015] In addition, although drawing 1 showed the case where special rubber 4a had been arranged to the whole bead filler 4, as shown in drawing 2, you may arrange special rubber 4a to a part of bead filler 4, for example. When arranging special rubber 4a to a part of bead filler 4, it is desirable that the rate of special rubber 4a occupied to a bead filler 4 is 35% or more, and it is desirable to arrange special rubber 4a into the portion located in the direction outside of the diameter of a tire of a bead filler 4.

[0016] As for this rubber, it is desirable to blend for example, heat-hardened type phenol resin and an ethylene union.

[0017] The place mentioned above cannot be passed for an example of the gestalt of operation of this invention to have been shown, but various change can be added in a claim.
[0018]

[Example] Next, the pneumatic tire according to this invention is made as an experiment, and since the amphoteric ability of driving stability and oscillating degree—of—comfort nature was evaluated, it explains below. This soma 3a of the carcass ply 3 to which an example has the direction cross section of a width of tire shown in drawing 1, and tire size is PSR 195/65 R15, and extends in the shape of a toroid ranging over between the bead cores 2 of a couple, A bead filler 4 is arranged in the bead core right above position between cuff section 3b of the carcass ply 3 rolled back around the bead core 2 from this soma 3a of this. The elastic modulus averages in the range of 0 – 2% of distortion to the whole bead filler 4. It averages in 55MPa and the range of 5 – 8% of distortion. Special rubber 4a which is 18MPa was arranged. It is about 3 times the rate over the elastic modulus in the range of 5 – 8% of distortion of the elastic modulus in the range of 0 – 2% of distortion at this time of this.

[0019] As for both the elastics modulus of this special rubber 4a, initial stress and initial distortion asked for the 1mm x1mm x20mm test piece from the inclination of the tangent drawn to the stress-strain curve which 0 and a speed of testing pull under the test condition whose 0.2mm part for /and temperature are 25 degrees C, examine, and show to drawing 3. The elastic modulus of 1% of distortion and the bead filler 4 at the time of 5% is shown in Table 1. In addition, about other structures, the thing almost equivalent to the usual tire for passenger cars was used.

[0020] moreover, a comparison sake -- the elastic modulus of 5% of distortion -- 50MPa(s) it is -- the conventional example which has arranged the bead filler which consists of hard rubber, and the elastic modulus of 5% of distortion -- 10MPa(s) it is -- also about the example of comparison which has arranged the bead filler

which consists of soft rubber, it validistorted similarly and asked for the elam modulus of the bead filler 4 at the time of 1% and 5% These elastics modulus are also shown in Table 1.

[0021] (Test method) You equipped the front-wheel driven vehicles of 2000 cc class with each above-mentioned sample offering tire, it made it run these vehicles, and was evaluated about the driving stability and oscillating degree-of-comfort nature at that time. In addition, driving stability is a pavement road surface 60 – 100 km/h It was made to run and feeling evaluation was carried out, and oscillating degree-of-comfort nature made it run a level difference way, a joint way, and a bell JIAN way by 20 – 60 km/h, and carried out feeling evaluation, and all evaluated the performance on the basis of the conventional example. These evaluation results are also shown in Table 1.

[0022]

[Table 1]

	ゴム	、 弾 性	率 (Pa)		
	歪 1%	歪 5%	(1%/5%) 比	操縱安定性	振動乗り心地性
従来例	82	50	1. 64	0 (基準)	0 (基準)
比較例	31	10	3. 10	- 3	+ 2
実施例	71	18	3. 94	+ 1	+ 2

[0023] From the evaluation result of Table 1, the example is excellent in the amphoteric ability of driving stability and oscillating degree-of-comfort nature compared with the conventional example.

[0024]

[Effect of the Invention] By this invention, offer of the radial-ply tire containing air which satisfied the both sides of driving stability and oscillating degree-of-comfort nature was attained.

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

# **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the crosswise cross section of the typical radial-ply tire containing air according to this invention.

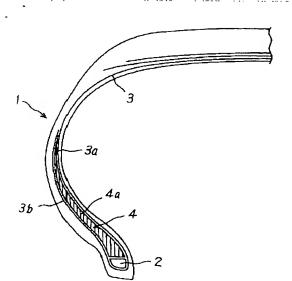
[Drawing 2] It is the crosswise cross section of other radial-ply tires containing air according to this invention. It is drawing.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing which plotted the stress-strain curve when pulling each test piece to 1 shaft orientations.

[Description of Notations]

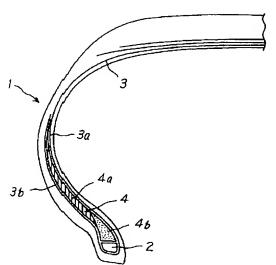
- 1 Radial-ply Tire Containing Air
- 2 Bead Core
- 3 Carcass Ply
- 3a Carcass ply 3 This soma
- 3b Carcass ply 3 Cuff section
- 4 Bead Filler
- 4a Special rubber

Drawing selection drawing 1



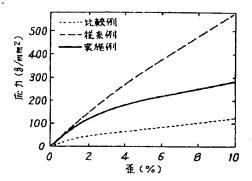
[Translation done.]





[Translation done.]

Drawing selection drawing 3



(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

# (12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

# 特開平9-272314

(43)公開日 平成9年(1997)10月21日

技術表示箇所

(51) Int.Cl.6

B 6 0 C 15/06

識別記号

庁内整理番号

FΙ

B 6 0 C 15/06

В

 $\mathbf{E}$ 

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数2 OL (全 4 頁)

(21)出願番号

特願平8-86403

(22)出願日

平成8年(1996)4月9日

(71)出願人 000005278

株式会社プリヂストン

東京都中央区京橋1丁目10番1号

(72)発明者 小出 征史

東京都小平市小川東町3-5-8-109

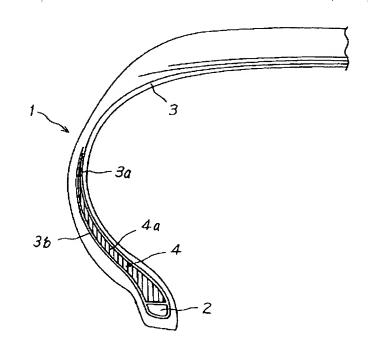
(74)代理人 弁理士 杉村 暁秀 (外4名)

# (54) 【発明の名称】 空気入りラジアルタイヤ

## (57)【要約】

【課題】 一般には、操縦安定性と振動乗り心地性とは 二律相反する関係にあり、両者を両立させるのは困難で あるとされていた。

【解決手段】 一対のビードコア2 間に跨がってトロイド状に延びるカーカスプライ3 の本体部3aと、この本体部3aからビードコア2 の周りに巻き返されるカーカスプライ3 の折返し部3bとの間のビードコア2 直上位置にビードフィラー4 を配設してなり、該ビードフィラー4 の少なくとも一部に、その弾性率が、歪0~2%の範囲で比較的大きく、かつ歪み5~8%の範囲で比較的小さいゴム特性を有する特殊ゴム4aを配設してなることを特徴とする空気入りラジアルタイヤ。



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 一対のビードコア間に跨がってトロイド 状に延びるカーカスプライの本体部と、この本体部から ビードコアの間りに巻き返されるカーカスプライの折返 し部との間のビードコア直上位置にビードフィラーを配 ・ 数してなる空気入りラジアルタイヤにおいて、

該ビードフィラーの少なくとも一部に、弾性率が、歪 0 ~2%の範囲で比較的大きく、かつ歪み5~8%の範囲で比較的小さいゴム特性を有する特殊ゴムを配設してなることを特徴とする空気入りラジアルタイヤ。

【請求項2】 蚕0~2%の範囲での弾性率が50~70MP a の範囲、蚕み5~8%の範囲での弾性率が15~25MPa の範囲であり、かつ、蚕0~2%の範囲での弾性率の、蚕み5~8%の範囲での弾性率に対する割合が2~5倍の範囲にある請求項1に配載の空気入りラジアルタイヤ。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、振動乗り心地性 及び操縦安定性の双方を両立させた空気入りラジアルタ イヤに関するものである。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】乗用車用ラジアルタイヤは、一対のビードコア間に跨がってトロイド状に延びるカーカスプライの本体部と、この本体部からビードコアの周りに巻き返されるカーカスプライの折返し部との間の、ビードコア直上位置からタイヤの最大幅位置付近にわたって硬質ゴムからなるビードフィラーを配設するのが一般的である

【0003】ところで、一般に操縦安定性を向上させるには、タイヤの周方向剛性を高めることが有用であり、また、振動乗り心地性を向上させるには、タイヤの半径方向剛性を小さくすることが有用である。

#### [0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】そのため、ビードフィラーに硬質ゴムを使用する場合には、前配周方向剛性が高まることによって操縦安定性については向上するものの、前配半径方向剛性も高まることになるため、振動乗り心地性については悪化することになり、一方、ビードフィラーに軟質ゴムを使用する場合には、振動乗り心地性については向上するものの操縦安定性が悪化することになる。従って、一般には、操縦安定性と振動乗り心地性とは二律相反する関係にあり、両者を両立させるのは困難であるとされていた。

【0005】本発明者は、操縦安定性と振動乗り心地性の双方を満足させるための鋭意検討を行ったところ、以下の知見を得、この知見を基に、操縦安定性と振動乗り心地性の双方を満足させることに成功した。

【0006】すなわち、タイヤの負荷転動時において、 操縦安定性は、タイヤ周方向への変形量がビードフィラ 一の部分の歪みにして通常は0~2%の範囲であり、また、振動乗り心地性は、タイヤ半径方向への変形量が、ビードフィラーの部分の歪みにして通常は5~8%の範囲であることを見出し、この知見を基に、歪みが0~2%の範囲と5~8%の範囲で、それぞれ適正な弾性率を有するビードフィラーゴムを開発することに成功したのである。

2

【0007】本発明の目的は、ビードフィラーのゴム特性の適正化を図り、すなわち、ビードフィラーに、そのゴム弾性率が、歪0~2%の範囲で比較的大きくなり、かつ、歪み5~8%の範囲で比較的小さくなるゴム特性を有する適正ゴムを用いることにより、操縦安定性と振動乗り心地性の双方を満足させることができる空気入りラジアルタイヤを提供することにある。

#### [0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため、本発明の空気入りラジアルタイヤは、一対のビードコア間に跨がってトロイド状に延びるカーカスプライの本体部と、この本体部からビードコアの周りに巻き返されるカーカスプライの折返し部との間のビードコア直上位置にビードフィラーを配設してなり、該ビードフィラーの少なくとも一部に、弾性率が、歪0~2%の範囲で比較的大きく、かつ、歪み5~8%の範囲で比較的小さいゴム特性を有する特殊ゴムを配設する。

【0009】尚、弾性率は、原則的にはJIS K 6254の引張試験測定法によるが、次の点で試験条件が異なる。具体的には、1mm ×1mm ×20mmの試験片を、初期応力及び初期歪がともに0、引張速度が0.2mm/分、温度が25℃の試験条件下で引つ張り試験を行い、応力一歪曲線を作成30 し、この曲線に引いた接線の傾きから弾性率を求めることとした。例えば、歪1%のときの弾性率は、前記曲線の歪1%の位置に接線を引き、この接線の傾きから求めることとする。以上を2個の試験片より行い、弾性率はその平均値としている。

【0010】また、弾性率が比較的大きいとは、具体的には、通常、硬質ゴムの弾性率と同等程度又は硬質ゴムの80%以上の弾性率を意味し、また、弾性率が比較的小さいとは、具体的には、通常、軟質ゴムの弾性率と同等程度又は硬質ゴムの弾性率の40%以下を意味する。

【0011】さらに、歪0~2%の範囲での弾性率が50 ~70MPa の範囲、歪み5~8%の範囲での弾性率が15~ 25MPa の範囲であり、かつ、歪0~2%の範囲での弾性 率の、歪み5~8%の範囲での弾性率に対する割合が2 ~5倍の範囲にあることが、より好適である。

### [0012]

【発明の実施の形態】図1に、本発明に従う空気入りラジアルタイヤの代表的な幅方向断面を有し、図中1は空気入りラジアルタイヤ、2はピードコア、3はカーカスプライ、4はピードフィラーである。この図のタイヤ1
50 は、一対のピードコア2間に跨がってトロイド状に延び

るカーカスプライ3の本体部3aと、この本体部3aか らビードコア2の周りに巻き返されるカーカスプライ3 の折返し部3 b との間のビードコア直上位置にビードフ ィラー4を配設したものである。

【0013】該ビードフィラー4には、その少なくとも 一部に、その弾性率が、歪〇~2%の範囲で比較的大き く、かつ、歪み5~8%の範囲で比較的小さいゴム特性 を有する特殊ゴム4 a を配設する。

【0014】この特殊ゴム4aは、具体的には、歪0~ 2%の範囲での弾性率が50~70MPaの範囲、歪み5~8 %の範囲での弾性率が15~25MPa の範囲であり、かつ。 歪0~2%の範囲での弾性率の、歪み5~8%の範囲で の弾性率に対する割合が2~5倍の範囲にある特性を有 する。

【0015】尚、図1では、ビードフィラー4の全体に 特殊ゴム4 a を配置した場合を示したが、例えば、図2 に示すようにピードフィラー4の一部に特殊ゴム4aを 配置してもよい。ビードフィラー4の一部に特殊ゴム4 aを配置する場合には、ビードフィラー4に占める特殊 ゴム4aの割合が35%以上であることが好ましく、ま た、ビードフィラー4のタイヤ径方向外側に位置する部 分に特殊ゴム4aを配置することが好ましい。

【0016】このゴムは、例えば熱硬化型フェノール樹 脂、エチレン共用体を配合することが好ましい。

【0017】上述したところは、本発明の実施の形態の 一例を示したにすぎず、請求の範囲において、種々の変 更を加えることができる。

#### [001/8]

【実施例】次に、本発明に従う空気入りタイヤを試作 し、操縦安定性と振動乗り心地性の両性能を評価したの で以下に説明する。実施例は、図1に示すタイヤ幅方向 断面を有し、タイヤサイズがPSR 195/65 R15であり、一 対のビードコア2間に跨がってトロイド状に延びるカー

\* カスプライ3の本体部3 aと、この本体部3 aからビー ドコア2の周りに巻き返されるカーカスプライ3の折返 し部3 b との間のビードコア直上位置にビードフィラー 4を配設したものであり、ビードフィラー4の全体に、 その弾性率が、歪0~2%の範囲で平均 55MPa、かつ、 歪み5~8%の範囲で平均 18MPaである特殊ゴム4aを 配設した。このときの、歪0~2%の範囲での弾性率 の、歪み5~8%の範囲での弾性率に対する割合は約3 倍である。

【0019】この特殊ゴム4aの弾性率は、1mm ×1mm × 10 20mmの試験片を、初期応力及び初期歪がともにO、引張 速度が0.2mm/分、温度が25℃の試験条件下で引っ張り試 験を行い、図3に示す応力-歪曲線に引いた接線の傾き から求めた。歪み1%と5%のときのビードフィラー4 の弾性率を表 1 に示す。尚、その他の構造については、 通常の乗用車用タイヤとほぼ同等なものを用いた。

【0020】また、比較のため、歪5%の弾性率が50MP a である硬質ゴムからなるビードフィラーを配置した従 来例と、歪5%の弾性率が10MPa である軟質ゴムからな 20 るビードフィラーを配置した比較例についても、同様に 歪み1%と5%のときのビードフィラー4の弾性率を求 めた。これらの弾性率についても表1に示してある。

【0021】 (試験方法) 上記各供試タイヤは、2000cc クラスの前輪駆動の車両に装着し、この車両を走行させ て、そのときの操縦安定性と振動乗り心地性について評 価した。尚、操縦安定性は、舗装路面を60~100km/h で 走行させてフィーリング評価したものであり、また、振 動乗り心地性は、段差路・継ぎ目路・ベルジアン路を20 ~60km/hで走行させてフィーリング評価したものであ

り、いずれも従来例を基準にして性能を評価した。これ らの評価結果についても表1に示す。

[0022]

【表 1】

	ゴム弾性率 (Pa)				
	歪 1%	歪 5%	(1%/5%) 比	操縱安定性	振動乗り心地性
従来例	82	50	1.64	0 (基準)	0 (基準)
比較例	31	10	3. 10	- 3	+ 2
実施例	71	18	3. 94	+1	+ 2

【0023】表1の評価結果から、実施例は、操縦安定 性と振動乗り心地性の両性能とも従来例に比べて優れて いる。

# [0024]

【発明の効果】本発明によって、操縦安定性と振動乗り 心地性の双方を満足した空気入りラジアルタイヤの提供 が可能になった。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に従う代表的な空気入りラジアルタイヤ の幅方向断面図である。

【図2】本発明に従う他の空気入りラジアルタイヤの幅 方向断面図である。図である。

【図3】各試験片を一軸方向に引っ張ったときの応カー 歪曲線をプロットした図である。

#### 【符号の説明】

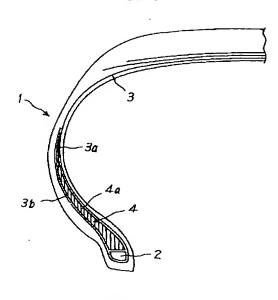
- 1 空気入りラジアルタイヤ
- ビードコア
- 3 カーカスプライ
- カーカスプライ3の本体部
- カーカスプライ3の折返し部

5

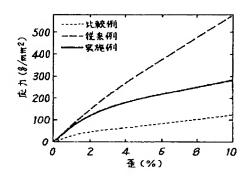
4 ビードフィラー

4a 特殊ゴム

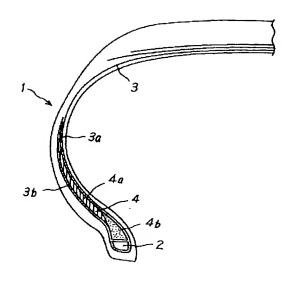
【図1】



[図3]



【図2】



# This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

# **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

BLACK BORDERS

IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES

FADED TEXT OR DRAWING

BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING

SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES

COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY

# IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

☐ OTHER:

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.